

CONGRESS AGAIN HAS IMMIGRANT ISSUE ON CARPET

County Actually Has Lost Aliens Since the Armistice Was Signed.

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(Special Dispatch to The West Virginian.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The immigrant problem is one that has agitated Congress particularly since the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918. Predictions were made both before and since that date that there would be an influx of immigrants directly the war was over. Bills have been introduced to limit and to exclude immigrants for periods running from two to twenty years after peace was made. But so far, no law has been enacted. A bill providing for a suspension of immigration for four years was favorably reported from the House committee in the winter of 1918-19.

Now the House committee on immigration is proposing to deal with the matter again. Hearings on the entire subject are to continue until the committee has gathered all the information it believes essential. What actually has been the situation with regard to immigration into this country since the close of hostilities. Figures obtained from the Immigration Bureau show that from December 1918 to November 1919 inclusive the number of immigrant aliens was 220,193. For the same period the number of emigrant aliens was 246,557, representing an actual decrease in the alien population of the country. The most recent figures show that the number of immigrant aliens in November, 1919, totaled 27,919 and for the same month, the number of emigrant aliens was 34,105. The figures for December, January, February and March are not yet available, but it is estimated that they will approximate those of November. The danger of a horde of aliens overrunning the country through immigration, therefore, does not appear as imminent as it did at the time the armistice was signed.

Nevertheless, many members of Congress are still intent upon suspending immigration for a period of years. Development after this country entered the war showed clearly that too little has been done in the past to bring about the assimilation of aliens and their Americanization. There have been too many hyphenated Americans. The advocates of suspension of immigration believe that it would be the wiser part during the next few years to attempt to bring about the Americanization and assimilation of those aliens already within the United States, instead of permitting the number of aliens to grow constantly.

When the actual immigration into the United States in the last 100 years is considered, the tremendous task of assimilation may be better understood. In that period the arrivals reached the huge total of 33,200,193. The high water mark was reached in 1907, when approximately 1,289,000 immigrants entered the country. In the following year, the immigration dropped to about 790,000. But in 1914 it had again increased and in that year amounted to 1,225,000.

It is true that after the signing of the armistice immigration did show an increase. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the number of immigrants was 141,132, as compared to 110,618 for the previous year. But as has been shown the number of aliens leaving the country has more than

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(BY CONDO)

MISTER PROPRIETOR, SEE THAT'S ON THE OUTSIDE IT LOOKS LIKE CORNBREAD, BUT LOOK AT THE INSIDE—A MASS OF DOUGH!! THAT'S A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE SO-CALLED FOOD YOU SELL HERE AND CHARGE JUST AS MUCH—



YOU CAN GO SOMEWHERE ELSE!

THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT I'M GOING TO DO, AND I'M ALSO GOING TO MASSAGE THIS SOGGY HUNK OF DISPERIA IN AND AMONG YOUR HAIR AS A SOUVENIR OF THIS OCCASION!!!



kept pace with the influx. With the development of industries in this country on an unprecedented scale the question naturally arises as to where the labor is to come from, if immigration ceases.

Among immigration officials, the belief prevails that war weariness, among victors and vanquished alike will prove yet a powerful incentive to immigration. The people of Europe generally are tired of war and as a rule are not inclined to believe that permanent peace is now assured. Their fathers and grandfathers have been obliged to bear the burdens of ever recurring conflicts, and they themselves have just passed through such an experience. They may look to this country as a land of peace. These same immigration officials do not regard with concern the recent revival of alien emigration from the United States. Migration, they point out is no new thing. For between 1908 and the outbreak of the war, 36 aliens left the country for every 100 that entered.

At present the passport-visa system adopted when this country entered the war, is still in operation and in the opinion of many persons, should be continued if immigration is not entirely suspended. In wartime, the system was established to prevent the public enemy from entering the country. Now it is the undesirable, the enemy of law and order, the breeder of revolution and the advocate of anarchy that is kept out through this system.

Prior to 1882, when the Federal government first assumed definite control of immigration, the movement was practically unregulated. It was in that year the first general immigration law was enacted, though in 1875 a law was put through to exclude prostitutes and convicts. Since 1882, various laws have been enacted excluding more and more classes of

immigrants. The present law is that of 1917, which excludes illiterate aliens. There are about 30 more or less distinct classes excluded under the existing law.

Fundamentally, the immigration laws of the United States have been based on the theory of selection rather than restriction. High officials in the immigration bureau believe today that this theory of selection should be the basis of future laws. A bill has been prepared by the bureau and introduced in Congress, and will be considered along with the other measure which propose suspension of immigration. One feature of this bill which is of no little interest provides for the rigid registration of all aliens. By such a system it would be possible for the United States government to know at all times how many aliens there are and where located. It is hoped that through this system efforts at Americanization of the alien will be more productive of results.

Germany, next to England and the United States, has the largest number of spindles and looms for manufacturing in the world.

Lower Prices

—you will find here that we always give you the Highest Quality in Meats, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Teas, Coffee and other good things to eat. But our PRICES ARE LOWER

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JURY HANGS THIRD TIME IN NOTE CASE

Defendant Wins in Case of L. C. Minor Against the Murphys.

One jury treads upon another's heels, so fast that they follow, was the cry in the Circuit court yesterday afternoon when a jury who were deliberating in the grand jury room, failed to agree after being out a whole day, and were discharged just as another brought in a verdict while a third was being impanelled to try another case.

After deliberating since Monday at half past one, the jury trying the case brought by the Exchange National Bank against Lemuel Hess to recover on a note, was discharged after an ineffectual attempt to reach an agreement. This is the third jury trial of this suit, each time resulting in a hung jury.

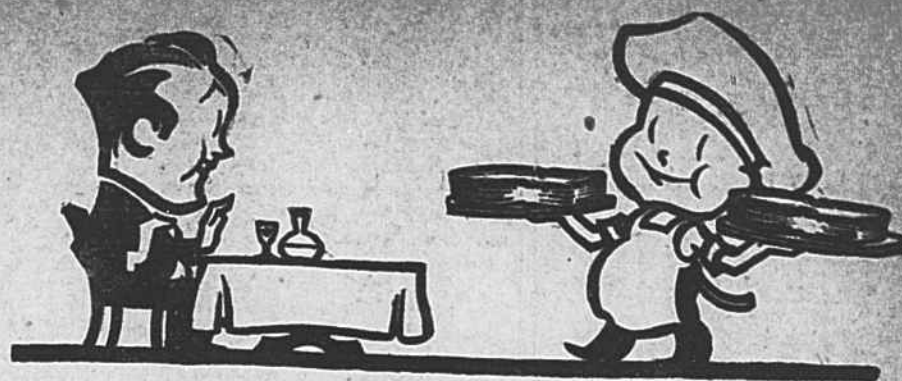
At half past one, a verdict for the defendant was found by the jury in the case of L. C. Minor against Thomas and Margaret Murphy for \$300 claimed as a commission due on a sale of a piece of land in Mannington district.

Five Little Girls Help Salvation Army

There are five little girls in this city who deserve something mighty nice in return for a deed of kindness performed by them for the Salvation Army. Captain Pickering says by all means tell everybody about them for they conducted a sale for Easter and turned the proceeds over to the Army for the little folks in the nursery. The little girls are: Anne Estelle Robb, Margaret Linn Hamilton, Betty Carpenter, Mary Belle Haggerty and Mary Crane Hartley. Captain Pickering wishes to thank these little ladies very much for their thoughtfulness.

Other donations to the Salvation Army included goodies from Morgan and Grose of the East side, groceries by Morgan's grocery on Main street, and many other gifts from individuals and corporations in the city all of which were very welcome and much appreciated.

A thief, who who crawled through a coal hole and got into a pharmacy at Beaver, Pa., did not rob either the money drawer or the cigar counter, but got away with a pint of alcohol.



Bread--Good For Digestion

How you feel after your meal depends on the apportionment of foods.

Some foods are fatal to others, causing dire inner feuds and explosions.

Bread as a Food is at peace with all other foods you eat with it. Instead of quarreling with, it makes them better.

It's a square meal in itself and a promoter of inner peace and harmony.

Every member of your family will be better off for eating more—much more bread.

Bread is the economy-food, besides All thrifty Americans are urged to eat Bread.

Fairmont-baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always delicious tempting and nutritious down to its last crumb. Show your appreciation by eating it—



Tow Slices for One
BAKERS OF FAIRMONT

"Your Home Town First."

Largest Life Insurance Business in the World

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK)

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FREDERICK H. ECKER, Vice-President

Total Amount of Outstanding Insurance - \$5,343,652,434
Larger than that of any other Company in the World.

Ordinary (annual premium) Life Insurance paid for in 1919 - \$910,091,087
More than has ever been placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Industrial (weekly premium) Insurance paid for in 1919 - \$508,590,405
More than has ever been placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Total Insurance placed and paid for in 1919 - \$1,418,681,492
The largest amount ever placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Gain in Insurance in Force in 1919 - \$914,140,618
More than ever has been gained in one year by any Company in the World.

Number of Policies in Force December 31, 1919 - 21,770,671
Larger than that of any other Company in America.

Gain in Number of Outstanding Policies - 1,986,410
Larger than any Company in the World has ever gained in one year.

Assets - \$864,821,824.55

Increase in Assets during 1919 - \$89,367,126.27
Larger than that of any other Company in the World.

Liabilities - \$835,736,487.38

Surplus - \$29,085,337.17

Number of Claims paid in 1919 - 289,125
Averaging one policy paid for every 30 seconds of each business day of 8 hours.

Amount paid to Policy-holders in 1919 - \$73,581,759.91
Payment of claims averaged \$505.93 a minute of each business day of 8 hours.

Metropolitan Nurses made 1,300,883 visits free of charge to 256,006 sick Industrial Policy-holders.

Metropolitan men distributed over Twelve Millions of pieces of literature on health—
Bringing the total distribution to over 200,000,000.

Reduction in general mortality at ages 1 to 74 in 8 years, 17.9 per cent.
Typhoid reduction, 69 per cent.; Tuberculosis, over 33 per cent.; Heart disease, over 23 per cent.; Bright's disease, over 25 per cent.; Infectious diseases of children, over 46 per cent.

In general reduction and in each case of disease, this is far greater than that shown by statistics of the Registration Area of the United States.

Death Rate for 1919 on the Industrial business lowest in history of Company.

SAMUEL O. FEASTER, Deputy Supt., 201 Jacobs Building, Fairmont, W. Va.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Sixteen Years Experience

For sixteen years, a corps of metallurgists have been studying and constantly perfecting the steel that goes into every part of the Ford car and the Ford One Ton Truck. Each separate part has been studied to learn the type of steel best fitted for it. Parts receiving constant surface-wear are made of hard, flint-like metal; parts subjected to great vibration or resilience are made of softer, springy steel. Every part is made according to its use—that is, every genuine Ford part is.

But there are counterfeit "Ford" parts. These imitations are made by concerns in no way connected with the Ford Motor Company and retailed as side lines by mail-order houses, down town stores and many garages. The unsuspecting customer accepts them because they are called "Ford" parts. To make sure of getting the genuine Ford-made parts, buy them only from authorized Ford Dealers. Likewise bring or take your Ford car to our garage for repairs, replacements and general "tuning up."

We are Authorized Ford Dealers. We can supply you with all Ford parts for either passenger car or truck. And our shop is equipped to give real Ford service in all repair work.

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